

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1898.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

DEMOCRACE'S DECLARED PRINCIPLES. and from the Hapimal Danocratto Philipson of 1882 on which the Fictory was Way.

Remorate; Individual liberty; res No Porce bill; no Federal interference in

III. omy in appropriations; no profigate IV.

etton unconstitutional; no power in Federal Government to Imp t tariff duties, except for revenue only.

VI.

Columns of both Gold and Silvery no disimination against either metal; the dollar att of sottage of both metals to be of equal and introduce and interchanges by

VII.

Will It Be Peace?

In discoursing before the United Service Club upon the warlike appliances invented in recent years, Commander Jawell of the navy argued that these appliances are now destructive that no country can hereofter afford to resort to war in any case. and he expressed a doubt whether there ild ever again be a great or general peau war. The facts presented by the accomplished payal officer respecting the destructiveness of the warlike agencies and forces now under the command of the shief powers of the world were most impressive: and his prediction that mankind will hereafter enjoy an era of peace was very pleasing.

Yet, after indulging in the peaceful hopes to which he turns the mind, we must take account of certain things which he did not refer to which cannot be wholly disregarded. When, for example, we consider that International hatreds still exist: that mighty interests may be at stake in a dispute between nations; that the passions of a country can be so aroused as to paralyze its reason; that one Government may adopt an aggressive policy which must be resisted by another; that a spark may kindle a confingration; that all ight of the possible results of a struggle is apt to be disregarded by the parties to it: that every power is very sure to be-Heve it possesses warlike appliances not erior to those of its adversaries; that the course of events may be beyond the control of the people who are affected thereby: that belligerents do not count the cost of war before entering upon it; that many in-Seruational questions of high import yet remain to be decided somehow, peacefully or otherwise: we say that, after taking acint of these things and yet others, we and it hard to indulge in those pacific and pleasant anticipations with which Commander Jewell, entertained the United Bervice Club at its meeting last week.

The enginery of war in C.ESAR's time was more destructive than it had been in Go-LIATH'S, and it was more destructive in NAPOLEON'S than in CESAR'S time. and more so in MOLTKE's than in any previous time. The invention of gunpowder increased the destructiveness of war, and there are now forces more terrible even than gunpowder at our command. Yet mankind have fought and nations have lashed, reckless of consequences and re wardless of reason, ever since our bellicose race existed, ever since hostile tribes or races began to strive for ascendancy over

If the most destruct've war that ever way waged on earth, one in which both Europe and Asia shall be involved, does not break out before the end of our century, it will be use influences now active are somehow turned from their course. If Russia and and England, and France, Germany, Turkey, and other powers do not join in the conflict of arms during our time, it will be because they are restrained by forces that are not visible.

Commander JEWELL maintains that another great war is "practically impossible," and we must hope that he is right, and that the ten million brave men who now stand ready to destroy each other with enginery ich as never before was brought upon the battlefield, will be held in check. If they are thus held through fear of the conse quences of war, we shall be able to say that destructive armaments of nations are the safeguard of the world's peace.

Quebec and Continental Union.

Every day brings testimony to refute the ssertion made by Mr. LONGLEY, the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, that the movement for continental union has but žew supporters in Canada.

Scarcely had Mr. LongLEY's statement on attered in Boston when news came from Montreal that the French-Canadian promoters of annexation to the United States have undertaken to organize permanent committees in all the French-Canadian centres in the United States, with the view of inducing the Canadians there to corread regularly with their friends and relaspond regularly with their resources upon them tives in Quebec and to impress upon them the advantages to be derived from living under the Stars and Stripes. Then, again. the Patrie, a leading French newspaper of Montreal, has just published a threedumn article entitled "The Decay of a Nation." in which the Dominion system of confederation is accused of being the cause of the present shrinkage and impoverishment of the French element in the Cana-Can population. The most important of recent incidents, however, is the announce ment that M. MERCIER, the ex-Premier of the province of Quebec, will, on the Tuesday after Easter, deliver a lecture on annexation and independence.

To those aware of the intimate relations which formerly existed between M. MERcren and the French-Canadian clergy, and of the influence which he still exercises over considerable section of the French-Canadian laity, his appearance as an outspoken epponent of the Dominion system and of the present political connection with Great Britain, will be regarded as a striking indieation of the drift of opinion in Quebec The one absorbing purpose of M. MERCIER is to rehabilitate himself, and he knows that his sole chance of doing this is to identify himself with a new movement which has a fair prospect of success. As it hap pens, neither he nor the friends of contisental union have much chance of recognition at the hands of either of the old political parties. The controlling aim of the Liberals. or Grits, on the one hand, as well as of the ries on the other, is to win or keep office at Ottawa. It is true that the Liberals, en they were despondent, seemed to turn heir eyes toward Washington, but since

they have conceived the hope of effecting a coalition with Tory mutineers under DAL TON McCarrny, and by this means of carrying the next general election, they have declared against continental union and raised the cry of loyalty to British connections. At first sight, no doubt, their change of front in this respect seems pretty abrupt; but, in point of fact, it was contemporane ous with Mr. CLEVELAND's election last November. The Canadian Liberals assume, though, as we believe, the assumption will prove unfounded, that a President of the United States will block the movement for annexation by giving Canada, through a reciprocity treaty, all the commercial advantages of union without imposing upon her any of the political responsibilities. Now, M. MERCIER, as we have said, has

fust as little to hope for from either of the old parties as have the advocates of continental union. For the moment, he is a political outlaw. The Tories unconstitutionally removed him from his office of Prime Minister of Quebec, and then unsuccessfully prosecuted him in a court of law for offences of which they themselves had been far more guilty than he was. The Liberals, or Grits, on their part, thought it necessary for their own sakes to disavow and repudiate M. MERCIER in his hour of need. His sole expedient, therefore, is to organize in Quebec a new party for which, indeed, the materials are ready. Quebec, more than any other province of the Dominion, suffers from the workings of the McKinkey act. Moreover, it is detached from the other provinces by its French nationality: that is to say the influences of race and tradition, which operate against the continental unionist in the other provinces, are with him in Quebec. Finally the Catholic priests, who were formerly opposed to annexation, are discarding their misconceptions of the effect of entering the Union. They are becoming familiar with the fact that, under our Pederal Constitution, Quebec, transformed from a Canadian province into an American State. would have full power to uphold the Catholic religion and its other local institutions. Moreover, the priests, like their parishioners, are suffering from the impoverishment of the province and from the increasing exodus of French Canadians to the United States. Thus, for many reasons, their attitude toward annexation is undergoing a marked change.

If M. MERCIER means business, he can powerfully advance the cause of continental union among his French-Canadian countrymen. At all events, Quebec is the quarter of the Canadian horizon to which the friends of the movement should now turn their eyes.

State Power Over Telegraph Companies.

An act fixing telegraph rates has been introduced in the Legislature of this State by Mr. JOSEPH CAHILL, member of Assembly from the Fourth district of Kings county. It assumes to fix certain rates to be charged for telegraphic service "for the people of the State of New York." Whether this means for individuals residing in this State, or merely for the people as a politiernor, the Attorney-General, and other Mr. CAHILL, in framing his measure, had all distances shall be the price hereafter for strongly put the argument that the limit every day message of ten words, and fifteen of the marine league does not restrict the cents for all distances for every night message not exceeding twenty words.

We wonder whether it has ever occurred to the author of this bill that whatever | thirty leagues, if this is correctly reported, power the State has to regulate the price to be charged for sending telegrams is restricted to its own territorial limits

purposes a common carrier of messages, modified in the actual proposal of Russia to and its business so far as it is conducted between the several States of the Union, is inter-State commerce: hence that business is directly subject to the power which the Federal Constitution confers upon Congress States. Under this constitutional provision. Supreme Court of the United States he declared that it is not only the right but the from the pastorship which he sent in last China do not beat their war drums; if India duty of Congress to take care that the Sunday; but that it should have occurred at transmission of intelligence between the all and in any measure is an indication of States shall not be obstructed or unneces- the tyranny of fashion even as respecting sarily encumbered by State legislation, and that communication by telegraph as between the different States is free from the control of State regulations, except such as

are strictly of a police character. Not only does this doctrine apply to telegraph companies generally, but it is especially applicable to the Western Union Telegraph Company, which controls most of the lines in this State. That company has accepted certain privileges under the act of Congress which conferred the right to construct telegraph lines along the military and post roads of the United States: and it has thereby assumed obligations to the Federal Government with which no State can interfere.

A little study of the Federal Constitution by members of the New York Legislature. and a reference to a few of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to telegraph lines as instruments of inter-State commerce, will make it tolerably plain that any successful attempt to regulate the price of telegrams, except where the message is sent and received on New York territory, must be made at Washington, and not at Albany.

The Thirty-League Zone. It has been announced in the House of Commons that Russia proposes a modus vivendi for the seal fisheries, pending an international agreement. The basis of this proposed modus is understood to be a protective zone, but its width is not men tioned. Meanwhile the decision of the Commission at St. Petersburg as to what should constitute territorial jurisdiction for seal protection purposes, strongly supports the theory of Mr. BLAINE. If correctly re ported by the cable, it defines as territorial waters all within thirty leagues of the Russian coast.

A single marine league marks the dominion ordinarily conceded to a nation, measured seaward from its shores. This was assumed formerly to be the range of a cannon, for which reason its extension to five or six miles has since been proposed. although even that would not represent the range of modern seacoast artiflery. Be that as it may, the limit of jurisdiction to a league in the case of the fur seals would be fatal, because these animals swim out many times that distance from the rookeries in search of food for their young. Vessels engaged in pelagic hunting need only station themselves three miles from the Pribyloy or the Commander Islands, killing the seals as they come out on these daily errands, in order to exterminate them as effectually as by landing on the beaches and slaughtering them there.

Great Britain asserts that territorial waters are absolutely limited to the marine league, in Behring Sea as elsewhere. The United States Government holds that since this is a purely arbitrary standard, fixed for the security of nations and their property;

since also it might have been put at ten or twelve or any other number of miles, had broader zone been needed for that security. It plainly does not apply to the seal islands and the sealing Industry, which vould be ruined were their police protection to extend no further. This view seems to be approved by the Russian Commission, although no country except ours might consent to accept thirty leagues as the proper radius of territorial jurisdiction for seal waters. The statement in the House of Commons leaves a little obscure Russia's actual proposal in regard to a provisional protective zone.

The question here involved is not the closed sea, but the habits of the fur seals. Of course there is also the question of the close season, needed for seals, and familiar in all countries for the preservation of game. That matter, however, is a subject of international compact, not of international law. But as to the protective zone, Mr. BLAINE, in his note of April 14, 1891, declared that " the ownership of the islands upon which the seals breed, the habit of the seals in regularly resorting thither and rearing their young thereon, and their going out from the islands in search of food and regularly returning thereto," give to the United States distinct rights, beyond the ordinary territorial limits, for the protection of this property.

A suggestion in the London Times, during the discussion of this point, was for a compromise on "an arrangement for a closure during the breeding season of an area of perhaps twenty miles around the breeding grounds." A cor-respondent of that paper proposed an area of the same extent, declaring that the cow seals feed within that radius during breeding time." But Mr. D. O. MILLS, the President of the North American Commercial Company, has said that they are found feeding at a distance of from 80 to 100 miles away from the rookeries; though this is denied by Capt. Cox, a well-known Victoria hunter. It would doubtless be admitted that they swim out every day in large herds fifteen or twenty miles, and in going north to Behring Sea they sometimes take a track rather beyond that distance from the shore.

In his proposition of April 14, 1891, Mr. BLAINE suggested sixty miles as the radius of protection around the Pribylov Islands. under certain conditions; while in March, 1892, Lord SALISBURY himself proposed, as a modus vivendi, a prohibition of pelagio sealing within a radius of thirty miles. As is well known, the ultimate solution was a temporary prohibition everywhere in Behring Sea, the United States refraining also from its lawful catch on the Pribylov Islands, except as to the 7,500 seals needed for food by the natives. But the great point is the admission, here and there, not indeed of the legal right, but of the practical value of a protective zone exceeding a league.

It is just here that the Russian Commission reënforces the American case. Mr. BLAINE long ago collected the instances in which Great Britain had insisted upon a great extension of that limit for extraordical entity, officially represented by the Gov- nary and exceptional cases, simply because the ordinary marine league might be no officers, is left in the dark; but we suppose protection. If that distinction is admitted in any instance, it might well be n mind the benefit of the community at admitted in the case of the seals, with their large. He proposes that fifteen cents for peculiar habits. Senator Morgan has right of a country to protect its property, qualified or complete, beyond that distance. At all events, the Russian suggestion of will tend to show that the fifty or sixty miles suggested by Mr. BLAINE was far from being exceptionally preposterous. It A telegraph company is to all intents and remains to be seen how far this has been Great Britain.

The Costume for the Pulpit.

The adverse criticism of the Rev. Mr. McNEILLE of Bridgeport because he wore a to regulate commerce among the several dress suit, or the regulation evening costume, in the pulpit, seems not to have been men and ministers of the Gospel.

The time was when all men of dignity and substance wore shad-bellied coats on all occasions. A bank president not so attired would have been regarded as deficient in proper respect. It was the customary dress of those ministers who did not belong to Churches in which the conventional clerical uniform was obligatory. When a parson arrayed himself for the performance of sacred public functions, usually he put on such a coat. If it was not the distinctively evening dress of those days, it was the appropriate garment for all formal pecasions and for formal men at all hours. Without it, a person who was not an Episcopalian, would not have thought himself dressed as became his full dignity; and his parishloners would have been of the same mind, at least in the centres of cultivation.

Moreover, the dress suit is a very com fortable costume, really the most comfortable in which a man can array himself, and for a platform speaker it is the most sight ly. Undoubtedly, the Rev. Mr. McNEILLE was more at ease in his dress suit than in any other. His clothes distracted his attention less. He knew that so far as the tailor was concerned he was fitted out to the best possible advantage, and, therefore, could dismiss that matter from his thoughts and turn them solely to spiritual and intellectual subjects of truly profound concern. It is said that the consciousness of a beautiful and becoming tollet sustains a woman in the most trying social emergencies; and, undoubtedly, confidence in the art of his tailor tends to give a man desirable assurance, though in a far less degree. Hence the Rev. Mr. McNeille is not fairly chargeable with vanity because he wore a dress suit in his Bridgeport pulpit. Probably it assisted him in preaching to the best effect. Besides, it may have seemed to him more appropriate to the pulpit than a business suit or a costume suitable for a gay reception. Undoubtedly it looked better on him. No

objections were urged on that score. The general judgment was that it became him. If the Rev. Mr. McNEILLE wore his dress suit at his day services, it must have seemed out of place, for the present convention is that it is allowable in the evening only; and he was open to criticism on the ground of his ignorance of custom, if not deficiency of good taste. In the old days, as we have said, substantial men of affairs and professional men of importance were shad-bellied coats in the daytime; but changing fashion has brought about a change in theistand ard of taste which tasteful men respect They keep their dress suits for evening

wear only. If a dress suit is not proper for the pulpit at any time, what is the befitting costume for ministers whose Churches do not exact of them the wearing of gowns or surplices? The regular clerical uniform is objections ble to many people who associate it with an lesiasticism repugnant to them, though

they all seem to agree that black is the proper color for a minister's garments. In the default of any regulation as to the cut of the garments, why, then, should not the parson be allowed to consult his own taste as to the matter, after due consultation

with an artistic tailor? Unless the Rev. Mr. McNEILLE appeared in the pulpit by day in his evening suit, we cannot see that he was open to any unfavorable criticism; and even if he wore it in the day, he departed only from existing convention, not from any great moral and religious principle. It is true that a dress suit may be associated with worldly gayety but a cutaway coat is associated not less with the pursuit of material gain.

This Year's Election of District Judges.

Once in six years there is in this town an election of Civil Judges. These Judges preside over what are known as "the poor man's courts," having jurisdiction in all landlord and tenant cases wherein the title to real estate is not involved, in suits for wages, and in ordinary proceedings for debt where the amount sued for does not exceed \$250. They also have control of ordinance cases. They are statutory tribunals, first established in 1787, as Assistant Justices' courts, and afterward, in 1852, called District courts. Their jurisdiction extends to actions brought in the district in which either the plaintiff or the defendant resides, to this fact is due the legal title they bear. All other civil courts in New York have general jurisdiction throughout the county. Other courts, too, have Judges who preside, by rotation, in the several branches into which such tribunals are for convenience divided. Each District Court. on the other hand, has one Justice; one only. He has charge of all the cases in that district, and in him is vested the summary power of directing the dispossession of tenants from their homes for non-payment of rent, or other legal cause. These Judges, therefore, are the only Judges whom many poor litigants know, or have to do with, and are important functionaries in the judicial system of New York.

This year is the one of six when these Judges are to be chosen. In November ten of them will be elected to serve until Jan. 1, 1906. There are eleven districts, but in the district beyond the Harlem River the Judge was elected in 1891.

Although there are other offices of importance to be filled at the election in November, those of Comptroller, District Attorney, and Sheriff being among the number, no graver responsibility will devolve upon the electors of New York in this year's contest than the choice of capable, trustworthy, and humane Judges in these ten districts of the city. The power which the law gives them requires discretion, as well as technical legal knowledge, for its proper exercise; and, generally speaking New York has been well served in this regard, one former Civil Judge being now one of the most distinguished Judges of the Supreme Court, and two being Judges of the City Court, as the result of honorable promotion for previous efficient service. a majority of the present Judges, if not all, are candidates for reflection. Three of the ten were appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies, before having been elected: two others have a record of twelve years of service on the bench. It cannot, therefore, be said that in a majority of cases, at least, the voters will not have a fair knowledge of the qualifications of such of these Judges as are candidates for reflection; and with such knowledge serious errors of choice are not probable. The election of ten District Court Judges to serve until the last year of the present century, for such will be the term of each, is an important matter and certain to secure the attention of the voters.

The true theory of the nude in art, it seems, is that it must be an incident, not the object. A picture of Abax and Evr in the Garden would have to show them nude, for they were nude. But the picture of a nude woman, whe night just as well be clothed, is different,—New York Records.

Like the Brooklyn Eagle's recent attempt to define wit and humor, this theory is philosophically defective. The representation of the nude in art is always the object when nted, and is never marely an incident. If the subject is one which involves the depiction of nakedness, that subject has chosen by the artist because his wish was to depict nakedness. You may say, if you lease, that the painter who undertakes to make a picture of ADAM and Eve in the Garden, is obliged to show them nude, inasmuch as any other treatment of our common ncestors would be ridiculous; that his object s the portrayal of ADAM and Eve, and the nudity is a necessary incident. But it is not the less true that no painter cho-ADAM and Eve in the Garden as his subject for any other reason than because it gives him an opportunity to paint the nude. What other onceivable motive can he have for desiring to paint ADAM and Eve in the Garden? It is nudity that is the object, while the ostensible subject is the incident. He may call his picture "Lady Godiva's Ride," or "PHRYNE before the Heliasts," or "SUSANNAH and the Edgers," or the "Wife of King Candaules," or "Portrait of a Lady in Her Shower Bath," or what not. He has chosen the subject that he may delineate the undraped figure, and paint the tints and texture of the naked flesh.

Secretary GRESHAM has notified the Mexican Government that its request for the extradition of the rebel commander. BENAVIDES cannot be considered until he has been brought to trial upon the charge of violating our neu-trality law. The Secretary evidently holds that the offence of BENAVIDES, if he were guilty was, in the first instance, against our own statutes, and is primarily punishable thereunder. We presume that this view of the case is proper and just. It was from Texas that he made his way into Mexico.

He is extraditable for the offence of which he has already been found guilty; but his tria for violating American law must precede his surrender to a foreign country for the viola-tion of its law. If he should not be held guilty of infringing the neutrality law, he can be ex tradited to Mexico under the decision that has already been rendered in his case. In an event, he is very sure of severe and exemplary unishment.

The State quarantine authorities acted properly in detaining for inspection and fumigation the steamship carrying steerage pas sengers from cholera-infected places, or at least from places under suspicion, which came here on Saturday. The detention was but for a few hours, and was not a minute longer that the time needed by the quarantine officers for the performance of their duties. Every ship that arrives here with immigrants or goods perilous to the public health is liable to deten tion for such time as may be deemed necessary for its thorough disinfection. If a single infected person, or piece of luggage, or article of the cargo be brought to the city, the consequence may be appailing. The Health Officer f this port, Dr. W. T. JENEIXS, and the Quarantine Commissioners are under tremendous responsibility, and they will be held to accoun for their every act and for any negligence They cannot say that they lack the power meeded for any emergency. As they did well last autumn, we shall expect the best of ser-

vice from them this year. We have thus far heard of but one vessel leaving Hamburg with a cholera-infected passenger, and that vessel was not bound to this country; but it is certain that cholera has existed there, as well as in western Bussia, all through the winter. It is well for the American people that they can feel assured of ebtaining trustworthy reports about it from the medical officers who have been sent abroad by the Supervising Surgeon-General of

the Marine Hospital Service, and who will, i t be necessary, convey news and warnings to us by cable every day of the week.

There is still time for the splendid achievement of buying the Spitzen collection for the possession of New York. After April 17, when the sale begins, it will be broken and scattered, but until then it will be possible to collection of interesting works of art ever

Fifteen millions of france, three millions of clines to confer such a benefit upon this city. why shouldn't several join their resources and divide the expense? The several syndicates gether to build yachts for America cup defence We'll name no names, but there are numer ous gentlemen in town who have now the opportunity of their lives. What three will give a million each? Or let them take in others and divide both honor and expense Only time is short.

Col. HENRY WATTERSON is busy, getting two

The audience that hears HENRY WATTERSO deliver a lecture, and pays him only two hun-dred dollars for so much instruction and entertainment, deserves to be put on bread and water for a month as a punishment for mean ness and dishonesty.

Is the closing of the Princeton dining club to be taken'as meaning that Princeton is too busy with football to eat?

We notice with grief that some ruffian is said to have been threatening the life of Col. APOLLINARIS ANDWISKI, the celebrated Inspector of Contract Labor at Ellis Island. The only way to insure the health and safety of Col. APOLLINARIS ANDWISKI IS to relieve him of the cares of office as soon as possible, and doubtless Secretary Carlisle will attend to this case and to the cases of all the other Republicans in Federal office. The Andwiskis must get!

In the realm of science we are enjoying novelties every day. We are at this time especially interested in Prof. Vischow's new conception of the cellular principle in all forms of life, through which it is possible, as he says, under biological methods to analyze the properties, actions, and passions of the concrete objects provided for investigation. The cable despatches in THE SUNDAY SUN of March 19 gave some account of Vinchow's discovery

in his own words. We are also especially interested at this time in Prof. Dzwan's experiments in "liquid air." and in the fact that, after liquifying air at very low temperatures under ordinary atmospheric pressure, he has now succeeded in freezing it into a clear transparent solid body. The cable despatches in THE SUN-DAY SUN of March 12 contained some account, in Prof. Dewar's own language, of his

remarkable experiments and researches. The explications of Profs. VIRCHOW and DEWAR are of deep interest to men of science There are not in the scientific world men of more eminence than these two. We are prepared to believe that important discoveries in natural law may be made through the labors in which they are engaged at this time.

But where is the great QUATTLEBUM! Have they found QUATTLEBUM yet?

A BULLETIN FROM HORE SMITH The Georgia Office Seekers Giving Him More

Trouble than the Red Indians. From the Durham Dally Globa Jim Davis wrote a letter to Hoke Smith several days

ago, congratulating him on his appointment to the Cabinet and of ering services, should Hoke need them, n controlling the Indians, and received this reply: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. WASHINGTON, March 20, '93. Mr. Jim T. Davis, Durham, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you very much for your congratulations. At present the appli-cants for office are giving me more trouble than the Indians! Very truly yours.

HOKE SMITE. Jim and Hoke hunted coons together when both lived n Chapel Hill.

fillyer or Gold !

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- That the gold standard advoeates are quite confident of having the Senate Pinance Committee, which was made up so as to be sure for ilver when the time should come, with them and on the side of the Administration is asserted in quarters that entitle the report to attention. The committee was made sound for silver, and with deliberation, on the part of the Democratic casess. It was this that tirred up President Cleveland to express his displeas ere in an authoritative manner., It was made known to Democratic Senators of influence by a chosen am bassador. This was before he had made any appointments beyond the Executive departments, and precious few thers. That the President has learned that molasses is sometimes better than vinegar for catching files is proved by certain appointments which he has since made. The countley ion of the Senate Committee on Finance is not a ma terof great importance now, nor will it be for some time yet. Though its complexion may be silver new, as it was intended it should be when made, there is no sertainty it will not be gold when Congress meets and the committee's action becomes important in a prac-sical sense. "If the offices will suffice," a Republican Benator is reported to have said, "Cleveland will carry his points, not only as to the silver and gold question but whatever else he determines on."

The Bandanna Club's Thanks for Ald, &c. From the Courter-Journal.
The Bandanna Cinb met last night in Shaefer's Hall

for the transaction of regular business and incident ally to narrate experiences on their visit to Washing ton during the inauguration. Five pages of legal cap paper, typewritten, express thanks from the club to forty-four individuals, besides a numbere of the liquor dealers and browers of Louisville, the Watterson Club, the newspapers, and the members of the club who re-mained at home, for aid and courtesies extended.

From the Punzusauncy Spirit.

Among the great men recently discovered by Tan Sun there are perhaps none greater or more mightier than the Hon. Ding Batts of Georgia.

Come of, Man; Road the Papers;

Gon, Grant's Well-Mount Politoness, From the Springfield Republican.

The story is told of Gen. Grant that while engaged in

an animated argument with Mrs. John A. Logan on one occasion, he opened his cigar case and offered her a cigar and took one bimself. He lit his own and pro-ceeded with the discussion. Mrs. Logan quietly acsepted one, too, but secreted it without attracting at-Blackmailing Actors.

From the Dramaits Nose.
The New York Press Club has been in the habit o practically blackmailing members of the theatrical profession, compelling them to play at Press Club ban-ents whether they wanted to or not. Just Where He Tried to Kine Her.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Megonigie encircled her waist with his arm, and en-leavored to hise her in the locality of Sixteenth and jummond streets. For Postmaster at Tupelo: Stie Love Mora, All around send the sound, Catch it on the glad rebound;

Flap your wings and clearly crew, birds of joy in Now this glerious news we know; 'Its the greatest day for Tupelo since Tupelo was borr So heep up hips and tigers for Sile Love Horn!

Pod, Hoke, and Dink, your glasses clink, And hump yourselves for a high old fink; fishints with brown more bright than morn, Your friend and brother, file Love Horn! See Georgia smile for many a mile. Her heart a-beating warm for Sile;

Juice of grape and juice of core

Flow to the praises of file Love Horni

While with their green old chine unaborn. The pines are murmuring, "Sile Love Hern!" When white to black and fore is back, And two is four and Jill is Jack. When Dinkpedhohe apent are torn. Shall Georgia cease to love Love Horn Wesumerox, March 24.

BUCKEYE POLITICS.

this Democrats Angry at Cleveland and Brice-McKintey's Chance of Re-election. COLUMBUS, March 27.-Ohio Democrati are hot under the collar, and are damning President Cleveland and Senator Brice. The first because he has given all Buckeye Demo crats the cold shoulder, and Ohio's junior

Senator is blamed because he does not tle" more for his friends in this State. Political plums have been shaken from the Government tree at Washington, and though they have fallen into the laps of States around it. Ohio is still out in the cold. It is not now believed that ex-Gov. Campbell or Congressman Outhwalte ever had any chance

of becoming a member of the Cabinet.

That Alien W. Thurman, son of "the old Roman," should be turned down and that no consideration whatever should be given his candidacy for Minister to Germany, seems almost incredible; yet such is the fact. It does seem that so eminent a man as Allen G. Thurman ought to have some weight with a Democratic Administration, but he does not

appear to have it. .
Ohio has many prominent Democrata in its

Ohlo has many prominent Democrate in its ranks, but all appeared to be overlooked. Campbell, Outhwake, the two Neals, Kline, Thurman, Hunt, Groesbeck, and a number of other equally prominent men do not appear to be "in it" now.

There will be the greatest political battle ever fought in this State next November. The conventions of both parties will probably be held here in June. Gov. McKinley will be renominated by acclamation, but the Lieutenant-Governor. Harris, may fail, as he has shown himself to be almost a cipher. Harris is a farmer, and was nominated to catch the larguer vote.

ant-Governor. Harris, may fail, as he has shown himself to be almost a cipher. Harris is a farmer, and was nominated to catch the farmer vote.

Ohlo is almost certain to go Republican next fall. for three reasons: First—Because it is naturally a Republican State. Second—A reaction will set in before the year is over, and last years' close vote will not ceour again. Third (and the greatest reason of all)—There will be an army of disappointed office seekers before the snow files in November.

In a vote of 850.167 last fail, Taylor (Rep.) had a plurality of 1.072 only. There never was known such a quiet campaign. Ohlo was believed to be all right for Harrison, and no effort was made to stir up the people by big political meetings, nor was there an especial effort made to get out the Republican vote. This year it will be different. The Republican leaders claim that there will be meetings held in avery school district of Ohlo, and every Republican voter gotten out, and that they will carry the State by from 15,000 to 20,000.

Domocrats do not believe this, however, and the woods are full of candidates for the Governorable, and for every other State office to be voted for this fall. Campbell could again be nominated for Governor, but he does not want the office. He is now in the mining business, is making moner, and says he is glad that he is "out of politics." James R. and Lawrence T. Neal are often spoken of for the Governorable, as is Walter Hitchle of Lima. Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, M. D. Harter of Manafield, Tom Johnson of Cleveland, Bamuel F. Hant of Cincinnati, and Gea. A. V. Rice of Ottawa. Col. W. A. Taylor is also a candidate. The colonel is an Equirer correspondent, and came within an ace of being elected Secretary of State last November.

Drawings in Color and Black and White, Some of the clever productions of a group of popular llustrations is now on view at the Wunderlich Gallery see the originals of many pictures that have been ex graved for their entertainment. The Scribners hav put these drawings on view here prior to sending them to the Chicago Exhibition, and in their present cosey arroundings they may be seen to the best advantage Chief among the pictures are a pastel and several wash and pen and ink drawings by Robert Binm, further notes of his sojourn in Japan, and they illusrate, more than the work of some others, how much of the delicacy and beauty of the originals is sacrificed i

the processes of reproduction.

Irving Miles has an excellent water colorand many ink drawings that are fine in expressivene and character. Mr. A. B. Frost, our very best humorist with pen and brush, is seen in some characteristic am Mr. Heinnart, Mr. F. S. Church, Mr. Smedley, Mr. Mow-bray, Mr. Afred Parsons, and Mr. Willard Metcalf are all appropriately represented in the collection, Mr. George H. Boughton's discordant and emateurish water color will be a disappointment to his admirers, adheugh it is greatly improved by the engraver's rendering in black and white. There are fine deswings in color by Mr. Albert Lynch, M. Marchetti, two over carefully elaborated but very effective paintings in black and white oils by Howard Pyle, and pictures by Mr. Weir Mr. De Monvel, Mr. William Hatherell, and Mr. Blass field, with original wood engravings by Mr. Class and Mr. Kingsley.

Jane Hading as a French Toachen,

From London Strath.

The cost of going to a Paristan actresste learn Franci is not small. Prince Kotohito-kan-in, a Japanese of the imperial house, came here to study in the Latin Quarter a few winters back. He was told that the best French was spoken on the stage, and the best teachers were the actresses. Believing what he heard, he appiled to Mme. Jane Hading for lessons. She had no piled to Mine. Jane Hading for lessons. She had no objection to give them. But she set a high value upon her teaching, as the bills she ran at Mine. Fanny Vin-cent's in the name of the Japanese Prince conclusively established. The total was 25,000 france. Here are a few of the items: A pair of open-work cream-colored silk stockings, 110 france; 20 yards of Valenciennes for night dresses, at 900 francs a yard, 18,000 france 6 mesfes 70 continueres of Chantilly, 2,742 france; 18 metres of Valenciannes for sheets, 1,094 france; a pini silk chemies, 185 france, &c. The bill, when the Frince was obliged by an imperial order to return to Japan, was sent to his father, who did not dispute it. He lost patience, however, when a second one, that had been forgotten, was forwarded to him. It was for more Valenciennes at 900 francs a motre, an Ophelia ribbon, 90 france; a pair of gause stockings, 55 france; extr fine disto, ditto, 105 france, and divers other The claim has been placed in an escur's hands, and the Judges of the Seventh Chamber are to hear counse wrangle and indulge, doubtless, in facette about it.

His Life Saved by a "But,"

From the Washington Post,
A few days ago a party of Texas Congressm A few days ago a party or reman congressment and upon the President to introduce Judge Jacob Hedges, who is a candidate for the Attorneyahip of the Eastern district of Texas. "Oh, yes," said the President, instantly, "you are the man who divided time with the

segro who was burned." Judge Hodges was naturally surprised that the Pres dent should have read so closely the account of the terrible venguance which was wreaked upon the Texas negro, but thinking that the President had not heard the whole story, he said:
"I thought that I would prevent the tragedy if I

could," said Judge Hodges, "and so I rode over into the crowd with the air of a field marshal. I ascended the platform which was already prepared for the negro, and looked out upon the angry mob. "Fellow cittisens." I began, 'you are about to commit a crime that will bring diagrace upon our fair and growing city. It will return to plague our children's children and will re-dound to the discredit of our fatate. It will—'
"Just at that moment some one in the crewd whipped out a revolver, pointed it at me and shouted 'Shoot

"Instantly it seemed to me as if every man, wemen, and child had revolvers levelled at my unprotected breast. My with did not desert me. "But" I exclaimed

"But? I egain shouted, still louder, "If we are to lay "But? I again shouter, still louder, "It we are to lay aside the slow processes of law and resume ear seven-eignty as individual men, let us do so in an orderly and

"That sumple word 'but,'" said Judge Hodges to the resident, "saved my life." President, Hopeful Mentucky Colonels.

From the Courter-Journal.

Washington, March 24.—"Washington, Washington; there's no place like Washington," is the seag the boys in Kentucky must be singing just now, judging from the frequency with which they drop into the national capital tasse lovely March days, and they remain only long enough to make a tour of the departments, shake hands with the President, whisper in his ear their Post Omice address, mildly suggest that they could enjoy a piece of pie, however small, and then return boune and wate. of ple, however small, and then return bome and watt.

Eli Perkins Backs Up His Word.

Eli Perkine Backs Up His Word.

To ras Entros or Pas Sux—Sir. Eli Perkins maintains dis reputation as a colonasi liar by his statements printed in Tux Sux. Permit me to contradict his assertions that "the English have a tariff of one cant on sugar." Sugar, raw or refined, is admitted into English have a damitted into English end free of duity. "Sugar, coffee, for and tobacco are free in American" says Perkins. Pifty per cent, frath, nearest fasta Eli generally gets. Sugar, as the form it is used by the sisty-two millions of American consumers, is taxed one had cent per pound; tobacco, from 35 cents to \$2.76 per pound. William Surgay.

111 Broadway.

"This man if off," said Ell when the foregoing letter was shown to blue. "This English tariff was sent to me by Mr. Eleine from the State Department: "Gold pists, \$4.25 per 02.: tea. Sc; coffee. Sc.: cocea. &c.; apirits, \$2.60 per gal: liquors, \$5.50 per gal; wines, 256 to Coca. per gal: tobacco. \$1.50 per gal; wines, 256 to Coca. per gal: tobacco. \$1.50 per gal; wines, 250 to Coca per gal; wines, 250 per gal; wines, 2 · STUDBANG

-The grinder of a small organ about town has e " old and near-eighted."

The Postmaster at Jackson, Mich., is greatly p

plexed because a citizen of his town wrote a meas on the back of a Celumbian postage stamp and mai -According to the report of the Auditor of Virginia the negroes of that State pay taxes on real estate val-

ned at \$9,425,685, and on personal property valued at as 342,950.

—Antonio Astora, an Italian living in Johnstown, Pa.,
attempted to remove his trunk and value from one
boarding house to another on Sunday, and was arrested

and fined \$4 for desecration of the Sabbath. -Henry Munson, who died in New Haven last week, was the inventor of the device universally employed for boring gun barrels. He neglected to patent it, and thus let slip a fortune that would have made him a

-In the course of a trial to determine the ewnership of a bushel of ovsters, a Cape May oysterman testified that he could identify his own systems wherever found, The jury didn't agree with him, but he says he will appeal the case.

—A number of workman who were excavating for a

new brilding in Dorango, Mexico, unearthed a box about five feet under the surface filled with Spanish gold coins amounting to nearly \$1,000. It is supposed that it was buried more than a century ago.

Next to the largest diamond in the world is being -Next to the largest diamond in the world is being cut and polished in Antwerp. Uncut it weighed 474 carats, 274 of which it will lose in preparation for the market. Only the Grand Mogul, which weighs 280 carats, will surpass it in size. Next to it in size will come the Imperial or Victoria diamond and the Orion diamond.

-The fact that the slave trade once extended far

north on this continent is written upon the map in the name Labrador. This name was given to the inhos-pitable coast of the far Northanst by early Portuguese navigators, who were much impressed with the strength and endurance of the laborers whom ther

hidnapped there and carried off into slavery.

—It is usually supposed that the faint and squeaky hand organs played by woful old women, seated on curbatones and wrapped in shawls, are decrepit from long service in the cause of art. That is not the ease, Their bulklers intentionally leave out notes, so that they shall sound more mournful and touch more quicky the sensibilities of some people. Organs of this kind are known as " wheerers."

are known as "whossers."

-Many Hungarians resident in New York are distinguished as linguists. The exigencies of life in their native land make an acquaintance with several lamguages necessary, and, like the Russians, they seem to have an aptitude for acquiring foreign tongues. Thus it often happens that an educated Hungarian knows, besides the several languages of his native land, Rassian, English, and French, with a smattering of the

sian, anglish, and French, with a smattering of the ancient classic languages.

—Some business methods survive a long time even in New York, and the ancient custom of taking a young man in to learn an important mercantile business upon little or no salary still prevails. A college-bred man, anxious to learn a certain wholesale business, found that his new would be bus \$100 the salary and the s found that his pay would be but \$100 the first year, and at the end of dve years be would hardly be able to pay his board out of his salary. The business has in it, however, the possibility of a fortune and the eventual certainty of a handsome income.

—There is no more pathetic hint as to the gravity of the maid-servant question in the suburbs than the fact that a semi-charitable organization is able to induce suburbans to take into their houses as servants women who confess to the habit of drink, but profess a desire to amend. Cooks are said to be specially prone to the use of strong drink. The women who thus flee to the suburbs from the temptations of New York sometimes leave most of their wages with their employers and avoid the damperous privilege of visiting the city. —At a meeting of the Missouri Pacific Railroad direc-

ters several days ago a director moved that the tickes agent at Jefferson City, Mo., be recalled and the office closed until the passes now in the hands of the legisla-ters' families and the State employees and their friends shall have been exhausted. To such an extent are passes distributed in that city that in seven weeks only one ticket has been purchased, and that was soid to Gov. William J. Stone. One of the officials said that

Gov. William J. Stone. One of the officials said that the roads operating in Misseart give away about 10,000 passes during the session of the Legislatura.

— Here is a receipt for the bite of a mad dog, taken from the "Universal Maganine of Knowledge," published by John Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate street, London, May, 1785: "Take the youngest shoots of the elder tree, peel off the outside rind; these, soraping off the green rind, take two handrais of it, which simmer a during a house of reaching of the green rind, take two handrais of it, which stimmer a quarter of an hour in five pints of als; strain it off, and, when cold, put it in bottles. Take half a pint, make warm, the first thing in the morning and pint, make warm, the first thing in the children in the last at night, and be sure to keep yourself warm; the last at his come of the liques also bathe the part affected with some of the liquer warmed. The does to be repeated the next new or full moon after the first. It is good for castle as wall as the iuman species."

—Lacky persons who walk abroad these days will

—Leaky persons who walk abroad these days with their eyes open may chance to light upon an embryock. The acorn will be found split in three as the point, and within one may see the swelled kernel, pink with life and just ready to sprout. If carried home and placed in damp earth, so that the openings of the shell may be visible, the kernel will put forth its little shoot, and the infancy of the oak may be watched. The unfolding of the young oak is a process of marvellous interest, and a very patient man may think it worth while to set out the tiny tree and see its well started on its way to gint oakhood. Those who well started on its way to giant oak

are in a hurry will, however, buy their oaks an inch sa diameter from a nurseryman. —Charles B. Honderson of the Roading Coal and Iron Company has just bought for \$16,500 "The Rest," the historic homestead of Admiral Franklin Buchanan. It lies in Taibos county, Maryland, and is what Kastern Shoremen callia "water situation," that is, a homestead with grounds aloging to a tid-ewater stream. There are scores of such on the Eastern Shore, nome of them much more than a century old, and many previded with private wherees, at which steamboats touch. The Sullivane house in Cambridge, Dorohestey county, is one such. It is a frame cottage more than a century old, and distinguished for the broad caken panels of its entrance hall. Admiral Buchanan first took up his residence at The Rest in 1847.

—The novel observe of stealing a house and the french.

-The novel charge of stealing a house and the furni-ture it contained, together with a sheep corral, a load of hay, and other sundries, and carting the whole best oss away, was preferred against a man in Walla Walls wash, the other day. He was formerly a resident of that town, and a year ago he took up a ranch, adjoine lag a sheep farm, in Yakima county. The owner of the farm alleges that during the absence of his men the ac-cused tore down the house and the sheep corral and removed them, together with the household furniture, a ton of hay, and other things, to his farm, on which he rebuils the house, putting the furniture into it. The second says it is a plot to get him out of the country, the sheepmen wanting the water on his farm.

—Fillbaster, freshooter, and buccaneer are words curiously interrelated. The French and the English

sea adventurers once made common cause against Spanish settlements in the New World, and all three of these words came in time to describe the rude sea soldiers who despoiled the Spanish main and the towns spon the coasts of the Spanish possessions. Filibuster is said to be the result of an attempt to make a French word of freebooter, and the English berrowed it back from the French because it sounded less frankly brutal from the French because it sounded less frankly brutal than the English word. Buccanser was originally French in form, and it meant at first one who hunted the boucan or wild castile and hogs of the West Indies; then one who made ferhed meat of their feet, and finally, because this meat was used to provision the shize of the see rovers, a fillbuster or freebooter.

—County names in the New England and middle Atlantic States are almost exclusively of English or Indian crists. In the heart of the second of the second

origin. In the border States of the South they are chiefly English; in the Gulf States English and Indian, with Franch in Louisiana and traces of Spanish origin in Florida and Taxas. In the Ministappi Valley they are again of English and Indian origin, with some Franch names coming down from the Jesuit explorers. In the Mocky Mountain States they are again English and Indian, with a larger traception of the latter than and Indian, with a larger traception of the latter than and indian, with a larger proportion of the latter than elsewhere, and on the Pacific coast Spanish county names again crop ent. Toxas has a Deaf Smith county, about the only instance of a nickname having been fixed upon an important political division. A pretty fair history of the political and social influences at work in the early development of a State could be written from a study of county names.

The briefsets and prepare the best description of the

-The briefest and perhaps the best description of the late M. Taine was given by M. Francisque Sarcey in an interview with a reporter of one of the Paris papers a day or two after the death of the historian. "He was a day or two after the death of the historian. "He was interested in everything." said M. Barcey. "and he occupied himself with everything, sometimes with passion, but always with close attention. He aimed at the aggregation of philosophy, but at the same time he cultivated mathematics, physics, natural sciences. history, music, drawing, and the modern languages, which he acquired thoroughly. I really didn't know what he was ignorant of. He was a living encyclopadia, and the most remarkable thing about him was that the prodigious mass of knowledge which he con-tinually crammed into his ever open mind was or-ganized in it without difficulty and became ranged in an order to mathematical that at the first call upon his memory each particle came out of its place and ap-peared either upon paper or in his conversation. We used to be astenished at his universality. One of the familiar phrases of About when we needed informa-tion was, "Let us search the mighty gatherer."

A Little Correction.

To the Epison of Tax Sup Sir. In the article in Tax cr on the death of four Presidents the writer says Mr. Lincoln died a day or two after his second inaugura-tion, whereas he was assassinated April 14, more than one month after. The error does not lessen the point of the article, which for its apiness in many respects was a timely and instructive publication.